

No Lottery Scheme

NEEDED TO
BOLSTER THE
POST-DISPATCH.
IT GOES ON ITS
MERITS.

VOL. 46, NO. 207.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Bimetallism Making Rapid Progress
in European Countries.

PREMIER RIBOT'S POSITION.

France Will Take Part in the Proposed
Congress If Invited by
Germany.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1895, by The Post-Dispatch.)

PARIS, March 5.—Premier Ribot, when asked for an interview on the question of France's interest in the proposed bimetallic conference, through his secretary, referred the World and Post-Dispatch correspondent to his speech in the House of Deputies on February 2 last, and said there was no reason why the Government should have altered its programme. As Mr. Ribot's speech was only briefly reported in the American papers, I send that portion verbatim, Mr. Ribot said:

"I am of opinion that the abolition of the free coinage of silver in which the German Government took the initiative, precipitated the agricultural crisis. The solution of the monetary question is necessarily international. We must come to an understanding with the other nations. It does not seem to be difficult to arrive at such an understanding, especially as considerable progress in that direction has lately been made in England.

The French Government is considering the matter. It will take a position calculated to encourage the movement of opinion in neighboring countries. That is the position that has been taken by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and that is the position that I myself shall take up."

This, with Mr. Ribot's remark to your correspondent to-day, makes it not only certain that France will accept Germany's invitation, but send delegates not absolutely hostile to an international agreement if the Ribot ministry is in power when the invitations are issued.

On the other hand, Mr. Yves Guyot, ex-Minister of Public Works and now editor of Le Siecle, doubts if there is any considerable silver party in France. He said to your correspondent: "France would probably send delegates to any such congress and would be perfectly willing to come to an understanding with other nations upon currency questions. Mr. Ribot, who is both Premier and Minister of Finance, is personally favorable to such a plan. He is a protectionist by conviction, but he will probably refrain from committing himself and will be content with adopting a parliamentary position. His action will depend to a very great extent upon the action of England, for even bimetallicism is not without the consent of England no international understanding would be of the slightest use."

"I am, nevertheless, very doubtful as to the practical value of such a conference. The delegates will probably meet and discuss, as in 1887, without coming to any definite decision. The interests of the different countries are too divergent to admit of coming to a binding arrangement, even were it possible, which I do not believe, to fix by legislation the relative values of gold and silver."

"The declaration made in the House of Commons by Sir Harcourt has acted very much like a cold douche upon French bimetallists. They affect to see a happy augury in Mr. Harcourt's motion, but the words of the Chancellor of the Exchequer plainly to be misunderstood. Mr. Guyot proceeded to discuss the silver question at much length and in technical terms. "No, no," he concluded, "bimetallism won't hold water. The number of bimetallicists in France are protectionists who have not reaped expected advantages from the high tariffs so much admired by Mr. Meline and his friends, and who are seeking in bimetallicism the solace it cannot afford. Let them have their international conferences by all means, and afterward let us hope we shall hear no more about tinkering with the currency for some time to come."

Mr. Edmond Thevenet, the editor of L'Economiste, European, said: "Notwithstanding the declaration of Sir Harcourt, I believe an international conference would enormously facilitate the solution of the monetary question. In fact, such a conference could not be by itself a solution. The time appears to have come when the monetary question is sufficiently important to the nations interested. In 1882 bimetallicism was entirely new and the monetary question had received but little attention. The Brussels conference, however, served to bring bimetallicism into prominence. Since then the problem has been studied in detail in all European countries, and it is now ripe for consideration.

"Bimetallic ideas, too, have of late made astonishing progress. Even within the last month they have made great strides. In England the debate on the address to the throne has demonstrated the extraordinary progress made by the idea of the reinstatement of silver as a medium of international exchange. In Germany the Reichstag has adopted by a two-thirds majority the motion inviting the Imperial Government to take the initiative in the convocation of a conference of the rulers of Prussia, Hohenzollern, the Chancellor, and of Count von Posadowsky, the Minister of Finance. The initiative must be taken by the Government since it is to reinstate silver in its former functions.

THE DIVORCE RECORD BEATEN.

Suit Filed and Decree Granted
Within an Hour.

HUSBAND IN THE HOLDOVER.

Mrs. Benecia Eckels, an Ex-East St.
Louis Mayor's Widow, Divorced
Twice in Two Years.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

ANDERSON, Ind., March 5.—The most destructive natural gas explosion in the history of the Indiana gas belt occurred here at 4 o'clock this morning. The force of the concussion was almost like that of an earthquake. The Terhune block on the northeast corner of the Court House square was scattered over all the north and east sides of the square. The fronts of all business houses in the neighborhood were demolished, paved streets were ripped open and telephone cables torn down. The contents of the stores were scattered everywhere, and not so much as a respectable line of samples could be secured from the ruins.

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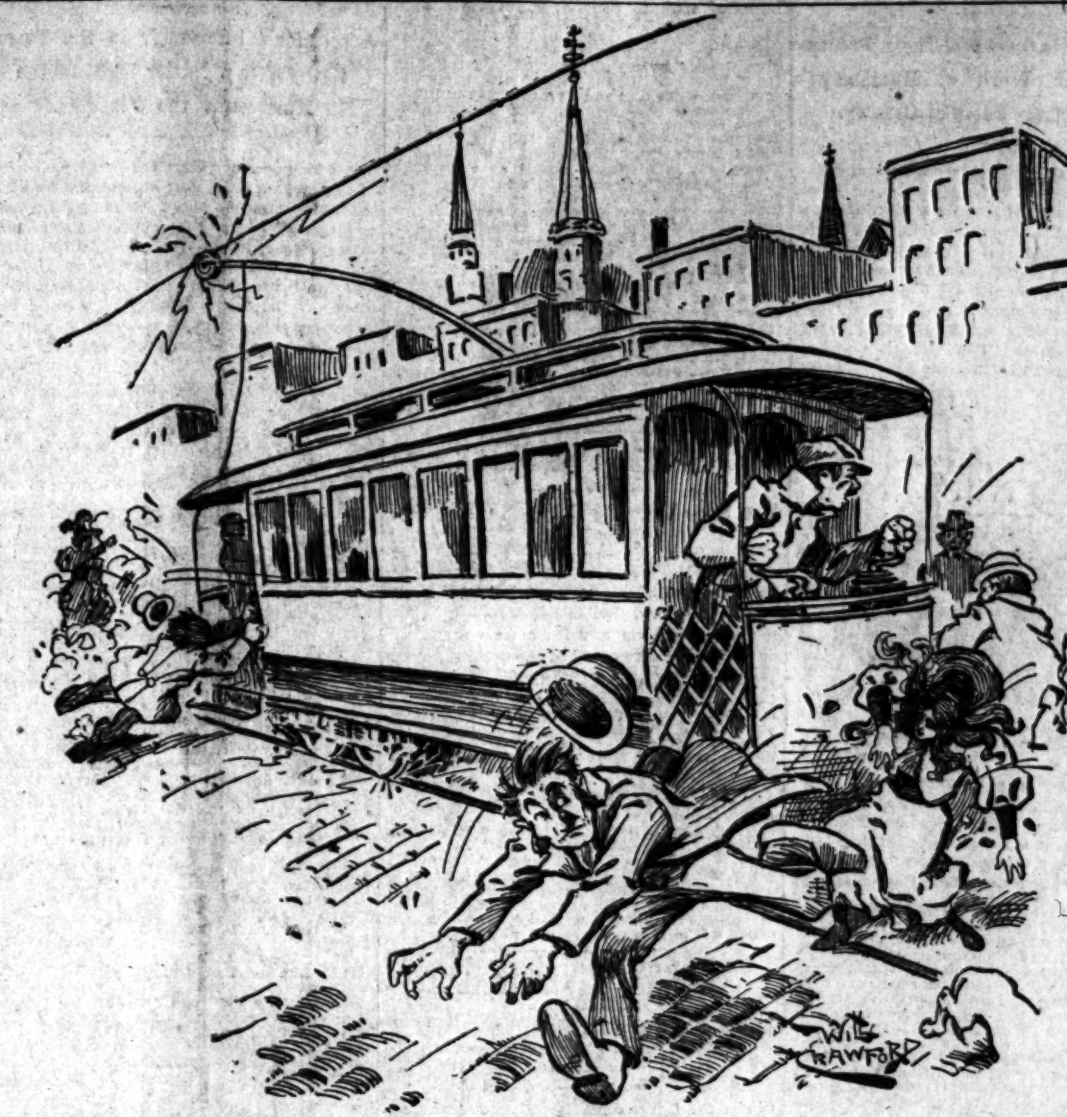
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THE MOTORNEER: "What's the use of fenders when people can hustle like this?"

MISSOURI'S MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMAN.

Miss Katherine Turner Wedded to
Judge O. M. Spencer.

CEREMONY AT COLUMBIA.

The Bride Represented This State at the
Congress of Southern Beau-
ties in Atlanta.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

COLUMBIA, Mo., March 5.—The marriage of Judge O. M. Spencer of St. Joseph to Miss Katherine Turner of Columbia took place this morning in the Cathedral of the Holy Spirit.

Miss Turner is the daughter of Col. and Mrs. Squire Turner of Columbia, and is well known throughout the State. She is a near relative of the Governor's family, and has often assisted in receptions at the Capitol. Last year she was selected to represent Missouri at the Congress of Southern Beauties in Atlanta, Georgia, and was the most beautiful woman in Missouri.

The wedding took place at 10:30 a. m. The church was crowded long before the appointed hour, and eager eyes watched the door for the arrival of the bride party. The bride and groom were met at the altar by Judge Spencer, who pronounced them man and wife.

The bride and groom were then seated at a table in the center of the church. The ceremony was simple and elegant, and was witnessed by a large number of friends and relatives.

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WILL ENTER THE CITY ON THE KAW.

New Route to Compete With the
Three Now Open.

CONSTRUCTION WILL BEGIN.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas to Control
and Operate the New Route as
Soon as Completed.

The incorporation of the St. Louis and Kansas City Railway at Jefferson City yesterday means that a third through line is to be established between St. Louis and the city on the Kaw under the control of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, which now operates the Missouri, Kansas and Eastern to Boonville.

There have been up to the present time but three lines to Kansas City—the Missouri Pacific, the Wabash and the Chicago and Alton, but now the M. K. & T. is preparing to construct a fourth.

The St. Louis and Kansas City Railway, as incorporated, will have \$1,000,000 capital which the articles stated to be held by the members of its board of directors, viz: Robert W. Maguire, J. H. Hill, Joseph M. Bryson, and others. The new line will connect St. Louis with Kansas City, and will be operated by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

The new road will use the Missouri, Kansas and Eastern tracks from here to Green Ridge, a small station in Pettie County, just beyond Sedalia, whence it will run to Holden in Johnson County and from there through Cass and Jackson counties direct to Kansas City. Work will be begun at once on the construction of the tracks from Green Ridge to Holden, but it has not yet been decided whether the route will be through Holden to Kansas City, or whether it will be through Holden to Kansas City.

After this first section is constructed the route will be extended to Kansas City. When the road is completed it will be merged into the M. K. & T. It will be standard gauge.

Considering the fact that expenses of this great Government are naturally and legitimately augmenting each and every year, it is not surprising that the Government has been unable to meet its obligations, and that it has been forced to resort to the sale of its bonds.

The plan was laid in convention at St. Louis, and it is feared that the Government will be forced to resort to the sale of its bonds.

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BLACK DIPHTHERIA.

It is Claiming Many Victims in Indiana
Counties.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

LA PORTE, Ind., March 5.—Black diphtheria is claiming many victims in Indiana counties. Five deaths are reported in the Delta family. The father is the only survivor, and it is feared he will lose his life. The victims ranged in age from 1 to 15 years. Other cases have been reported, and it is feared the scourge will sweep away other families.

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THE RECORD LEFT BY CONGRESS.

Judged By Men Conspicuous In
the Work of the Session.

WILSON, HILL AND PEPPER.

Why the Great Expectations of Party
and Country Failed of
Realization.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Your correspondent obtained from the following statements on the record of the Fifty-third Congress, and is authorized to telegraph them for publication in the Post-Dispatch to-day:

REPRESENTATIVE WM. L. WILSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5. To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch. This Congress has accomplished a number of useful things. It has repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman act and it has passed a tariff reform bill. The value of these accomplishments cannot be overestimated. By repealing the silver purchase clause of the Sherman law this Congress has laid the foundation for a sound financial system. By enacting a tariff reform bill this Congress has carried out Democratic pledges. The House particularly acquitted itself well in this particular.

The importance of Congress in dealing with financial legislation during the session just ended was due to the fact that under universal suffrage Congress represents the people's views. The people have not made up their minds on the financial question, and Congress mirrors the different shades of belief and opinion. But a campaign of education has been begun.

SENATOR HILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5. To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch. We have left undone those things which we ought to have done, and we have done those things which we ought not to have done. This declaration pretty correctly describes the situation. It applies with more or less force to every Congress, and expectations of great things have been aroused, but which have not been wholly fulfilled.

This Congress has been no different from any other in that respect. It ought to have done many things which it omitted, among which are the following:

1. The Senate should have revised its rules for the more speedy transaction of public business.

2. Congress should have provided for the retirement and elimination of the greenback currency, and thereby relieved the Treasury from the enormous sum involved in their never-ending redemption in gold.

3. It should have provided legislation whereby our national securities could be floated at a less rate of interest than is now permitted by law.

4. It should have passed an act for the submission of a constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by the people.

5. It should have completed the revision of the tariff act, providing for free raw materials necessary for our manufacturing industry, and the elimination of a few objectionable provisions thereof.

Among the conspicuous things which ought to be done, but which were not done, was the repeal of the income tax in time of peace. That act of folly largely contributed to a loss of confidence in the party on the part of the community. It was folly to surrender Democratic principles to the board of directors, viz: Robert W. Maguire, J. H. Hill, Joseph M. Bryson, and others. The new line will connect St. Louis with Kansas City, and will be operated by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

The new road will use the Missouri, Kansas and Eastern tracks from here to Green Ridge, a small station in Pettie County, just beyond Sedalia, whence it will run to Holden in Johnson County and from there through Cass and Jackson counties direct to Kansas City. Work will be begun at once on the construction of the tracks from Green Ridge to Holden, but it has not yet been decided whether the route will be through Holden to Kansas City, or whether it will be through Holden to Kansas City.

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THE UPRISING IN CUBA SEEMS TO BE OF A SERIOUS NATURE.

YET SPAIN BELITTLES IT. Conflicts, With Disastrous Results to the Government, Are Reported From Many Quarters.

NEW YORK, March 5.—According to the passengers on the steamer Vigilance, which arrived yesterday from Cuba, the revolt there is of a more serious character than the Spanish authorities seem willing to admit.

La Lancha, the leading republican paper of Havana, under date of Feb. 25, gives the following account of the different outbreaks: The first news of the revolt was received in Manzanillo Feb. 25. A party of over 100 men at Ciego de Avila, broke out into the familiar cry of the Cuban patriots, "Viva Cuba Libre." (Long live free Cuba).

The band was headed by Don Bartolo, one of the leaders in the revolution in 1895. He was accompanied by Don Amador Guerra and Don Enrique Cespedes, Ciego de Avila, very rich district, in which there are many sugar plantations, and among them the Central Salvador, of which the revolutionists took possession on account of its stores and ammunition.

The Alcaldes of Manzanillo sent troops to the Salvador, and the immediate insurgents returned without accomplishing anything. Don Maso's band retired in the direction of Yaguajay, the historical spot where the first cry for liberty was sounded a quarter of a century before. They are still under arms.

Another outbreak was in Baire, but the object there was to procure the removal of the Alcaldes of Baire, and the immediate establishment of reforms long recommended by Don Maso in the Spanish press.

Still another revolt manifested itself in Jaguey Grande. The success was of short duration, for the Government troops, which were sent to suppress the revolt, were repulsed in Cienega de Zapata, where it is very difficult to fight, the rebels being in the thick of the cane fields.

This band is headed by the schoolmaster of Jaguey accompanied by his seven sons. In the eastern part of the island there is another outbreak that seems to be of a more serious character, as the Government has sent from Havana a battalion of troops belonging to the regiment of Isabel in Caltoca, under the command of Col. Fidel Santolucito to subdue it.

Another party of revolutionists has been discovered at Maracaibo near Cien. In Guanabacoa there is another uprising. The last revolt reported in San Juan de los Rios was headed by the famous Mocha, Manuel Garcia. He proposed to plunder in the name of freedom, but he was killed by a mulatto called Jose Lopez.

The report of the gun which killed Lopez frightened Garcia's horse, and he fell from his horse, and was killed. He was buried in the woods. There he was discovered Monday by an officer and taken to La Mocha and buried.

AN AMERICAN ENGINEER. He is Preparing Plans of Attack and Headquarters for the Insurgents. TAMPA, Fla., March 5.—Gen. Maximino Gomez is with Henry Brooks and 3,000 insurgents near Guantanamo, on the south coast of Cuba. An American engineer, who has been with them, has been in the pay of the revolutionary committee for many months, and has traveled over every part of Cuba, studying the topographical features and the positions of strategic importance and visiting all the Spanish fortifications on the island.

He has prepared a plan of attack for the revolutionary committee, and has designed a route of 50 miles from Havana, a central supply station, general hospital and headquarters. Since Feb. 21, the revolution has been declared, all the available insurgent volunteers have been engaged in fortifying the camp under the leadership of the engineer.

A letter from Havana received by a prominent Cuban, states that La Chamba, Governor of the Eastern Department of Cuba, has died from wounds received in an encounter with the forces of Henry Brooks near Guantanamo. This is a serious loss to the Government and will greatly encourage the revolutionists.

UNDER ARMS AT KEY WEST. One Thousand Cubans Are Ready to Take Part in the Revolution. KEY WEST, Fla., March 5.—News reached here last night that an engagement had occurred between 300 insurgents and a battalion of Spanish regulars near Manzanillo, in the southeastern part of Cuba. The Spaniards were routed.

The steamer Vigilance, which arrived from Havana, having left there at 2 o'clock, about 1,000 Cubans met it for news. The Spanish official at Havana, Gen. Gen. Marto, is not believed. It is also stated that the revolution is spreading rapidly, and that the Spanish authorities are in a state of alarm.

THEY MUST ANSWER FOR IT. Spain Declares Her Attitude Toward American Compatriots. MADRID, March 5.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, Senor Omsa questioned the Government regarding the report that Americans had been arrested in Cuba. Senor Grotzmann, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that advice received by the Government showed that three Americans had been arrested at Havana, and that the American Consul General there had made application regarding them to the authorities. Senor Grotzmann further stated that the Government supported the attitude of Sen. Omsa.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

The Fire Fiend visits Atchison, Kansas, resulting in the almost complete obliteration of the "ST. LOUIS BAZAR," S. Schwartz, Proprietor. By almost superhuman exertions the brave firemen succeed in saving \$18,000.00 worth of the BEST PORTION OF THE STOCK. WE HAVE BOUGHT IT FROM THE INSURANCE COMPANIES AT OUR BID OF 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR!

Colored Dress Goods. CLOAKS. COATS. LINENS. All in Perfect Condition, but at Fire Sale Prices. Good, but Caught in Bad Company, so have to suffer with the rest—Half Price.

100 Infants' Cloaks and Dresses, damaged.	10c
50 Ladies' Suits, not damaged.	\$2.95
100 Ladies' Gossamers, damaged.	25c
Infants' Embroidered Flannel Shirts, damaged.	50c
Wool Jerseys, damaged.	10c

BLACK DRESS GOODS. FIRE GOODS. HENRIETTES. 100 Pieces All Wool, Silk Finished German Henriettes, new fresh goods in blue black and black, navy, myrtle, shades brown, tan, cardinal, moss and all even-tinted, former price, 85c; Fire Sale Price 50c.

ORGANIZING AN INSURRECTION. Callisthenes Fouchard Inciting a Rebellion in Hayti. FELL OUT WITH HYPPOLITE. Conflicting Reports Concerning the Result of Recent Battles Fought in Colombia.

PORTS DESTROYED. The Japanese Abandon Wei-Hai-Wai and Other Shan Tung Fortifications. YOKOHAMA, March 5.—The captured Chinese warships have arrived here and the reports of the Japanese commanders are favorable to the raising of the sunken warships of China at Wei-Hai-Wai. The Japanese have also captured the Chinese warships, including Wei-Hai-Wai, after destroying the fortifications of the latter.

EMPEROR WILLIAM. WILHELMSHAVEN, March 5.—Emperor William, accompanied by the Secretary of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Hollman, arrived here yesterday morning. His Majesty will sleep to-night on board the German battleship Kurur, which is being brought to Japan for trial.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN. MILLINERY STORE FIRE.—There was a small fire in the millinery store of Mrs. Stella Nichols, 539 Franklin avenue. The principal loss was by water, which did \$100 worth of damage. The store was insured by the Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of New York.

LINCOLN RAILWAY MEETING.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lincoln Railway Co. was held Monday. The Board of Directors was re-elected. The President, Mr. J. B. Smith, delivered an address on the condition of the railway.

DISTURBING SALVATIONISTS.—Lieut. Killam of the third company of the Salvation Army, 203 South Jefferson avenue, applied at the First District Police Court for a warrant against John Watson, charging him with disturbing the nightly meetings of the Salvationists.

CELEBRATION.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Concordia Publishing House, which is controlled by the Lutheran Synod, will be celebrated Wednesday evening at the Concordia Seminary Hall.

THE GOULDING BOND.—John O'Leary, bondman for Mrs. Goulding, was released from the judgment by Judge Edmondson on an order from Gov. Stone. PROF. SANGER ON "ARGON."—Prof. Charles R. Sanger of Washington University read a paper on "Argon," the supposed new element in "Argon," at the meeting of the Academy of Science Monday night.

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.—George Washington and Bud Hobery—George Washington, charged with robbing the store of A. B. Mayers, 122 North Twelfth street, Jan. 8 last. GONE TO CHICAGO.—Detective Louis Ziegler, who arrested John Wilson, wanted in Chicago on a charge of robbing the Bretz-Jewelry Co.'s store of \$4,000 worth of property, left for Chicago last evening.

PAROLE GRANTED.—A "kick" pardon was granted Milton Perkins by Gov. Stone yesterday on the recommendation of the Board of Pardons and Parole. The pardon was granted on the condition that Perkins should serve six years for burglary and larceny.

SMALLER EXPECT.—Amanda Christian, colored woman, was taken from the jail to the City Hospital Monday on suspicion of having committed a crime. She was arrested Jan. 28 for grand larceny. BIRTHDAY ENTERTAINMENT.—Miss L. M. Morris, Superintendent of the Home for Self-Supporting Women, at 124 Washington avenue, entertained twenty-five young ladies at a luncheon last evening in honor of her birthday.

ACCEPTEDELL CALL.—Rev. George T. Eddy of Beverly, N. J., has accepted the call to become assistant pastor of the Washington and Compton Avenue Presbyterian Church.

and Colored Broadwayside of FRANKLIN AVENUE

This Letter Explains Itself: St. Louis, February 27th, 1895. PENNY & GENTLES, Gentlemen: Your bid for the "St. Louis Bazar" stock at Atchison, Kansas—which was damaged by the recent fire—is accepted.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR. HOSIERY. 6 Big Tables, some slightly damaged, hundreds of pieces in perfect order. Every one knows soiled underwear is just as good as if not. Every garment must be laundered before using, no matter how clean. ONE-HALF PRICE.

200 Children's Drawers, good muslin, Fire Sale Price.	6c
500 Chemise, Drawers and Skirts, good, Fire Sale Price.	17c
500 Gowns, Skirts, Chemise and Drawers, slightly damaged, Fire Sale Price.	49c
500 Skirts, Gowns, and chemise, good, Fire Sale Price.	68c
100 Gowns and Skirts, fine material, good, Fire Sale Price.	98c
100 Ladies' Winter Skirts, assorted styles, good, Fire Sale Price.	49c

Chicago men got in all around him, bought all his wheat sources up and he was forced to sell out to them. This would indicate that the large men were buying up the wheat.

HOW GRAIN MEN LOOK AT IT. To learn the feeling among St. Louis grain men a reporter called on a number of them. At the office of Redmond Cleary & Co., brokers of grain, Mr. Cleary said:

At the office of Redmond Cleary & Co., brokers of grain, Mr. Cleary said: "We are not buying up wheat, but we are buying up the wheat that is being sold at a low price. We are buying up the wheat that is being sold at a low price."

THE DIFFERENCE IN RECEIPTS. At Langenberg Bros. & Co. Mr. Langenberg was in a hurry, but stopped long enough to say that Chicago was receiving 25 to 30 cars of wheat per day to our 10 or 15, which is accounted for by the fact that the receipts of wheat at Chicago are about 25 to 30 cars per day.

CHICAGO'S MANIPULATION. Mr. Walter Teasdale of the Teasdale Commission Company said: "Chicago is not now getting the wheat, but it is getting the wheat that is being sold at a low price. It is getting the wheat that is being sold at a low price."

GETTING IN SHAPE FOR THE CROP. Mr. L. E. Brinson, President of Brinson & Co., said: "In the west they are paying St. Louis prices for wheat. In the west they are paying St. Louis prices for wheat."

ST. LOUIS WINTER WHEAT. St. Louis winter wheat has a reputation for being the best in the world. It is holding for higher prices, than we will have the advantage of Chicago, or any other winter wheat market. St. Louis will not be asleep for business when the time comes.

THE ELEVATOR LEVERAGE. Mr. W. P. Kennel of the E. B. Francis & Co. Commission Co. said: "Chicago does not compete for the spring wheat trade with Minneapolis. Chicago does not compete for the spring wheat trade with Minneapolis."

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. Completely expels all these impurities and thus prevents sickness by building up the system and preparing it for the approach of warmer weather.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY CARRIER, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS. Daily and Sunday—Per Week 10 Cents
Daily—Per Week (Six Days) 8 Cents
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Sunday—Per Annum 2.00

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Post-Dispatch's GREATEST CIRCULATION MONTH.

AVERAGE NET CIRCULATION FOR FEBRUARY, 1895.

73,322

PER DAY.

AVERAGE FOR SUNDAY.

72,181

These figures are net after all deductions.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GRAND—Rose Coghlan.
OLYMPIC—Lottie Collins.
HAGAN—Lottie Collins.
HOPKINS—Continues Show.
MATINEES TO-MORROW.
GRAND—Rose Coghlan.
OLYMPIC—Lottie Collins.
HAGAN—Lottie Collins.
HOPKINS—Continues Show.
HAWKINS—"Paw Ticket 210."
STANDARD—"Peck's Bad Boy."

HOW TO WIN.

Unless to-day's Democratic primaries result in the selection of delegates to the convention to-morrow who will disregard narrow partisan influences and machine dictation, and nominate a strong representative ticket, the Democracy of St. Louis cannot hope to win in the coming election.
Our municipal elections can no longer be won by appeals to party loyalty. Success depends on the men presented as candidates and not on the party label they bear. There is a strong and increasing element of voters in both parties who ignore party relations in municipal affairs. They cast their votes for the best men, regardless of party affiliation.
This independent element now holds the balance of power in St. Louis. It has shown its ability to elect good candidates and defeat bad candidates against great odds. The party that disregards its standard of fitness cannot hope to win.
To-morrow's convention should plant the local Democratic party on a platform of retrenchment, reform and progress in municipal government. It should stand upon local issues and prove the sincerity of its professions by nominating candidates whose character will guarantee the redemption of its pledges.

STOP THE TOMFOOLERY.

It is to be hoped there will be no more tomfoolery with burlesque bills and resolutions in the House at Jefferson City. They are beneath the dignity of a legislative body, and tend to justify that popular contempt for such bodies which is a growing tendency of our times.
Legislators are supposed to be engaged in serious work—in fact the most serious work that can engage the human mind. When they engage turn aside from this work and convert their proceedings into thinly-disguised buffoonery they cannot complain if the people take them at their own valuation and look upon them as opera house steamers.
Such scenes as that of Saturday can advantage neither party. They discredit not only the participants but the whole Legislature.

THE TURNING OF THE TIDE.

Nearly complete reports of last year's railroad business show that the gross earnings were less than those of 1893 by about \$123,000,000. The earnings of that year represented a loss of \$14,520,000, making an enormous slump in railroad earnings since the beginning of the panic.
This experience was the more discouraging because it was in marked contrast with the records of the railroads for years previous, every year from 1883 to 1892, inclusive, showing a substantial increase of earnings.
That the management of the roads made vigorous efforts to adjust their business to the new conditions and

learned lessons of economy and that proved by the fact that the net earnings decreased only \$40,223,000. But the burden of this economy fell upon the wage earners and through them reacted on all the industrial interests of the country.
Railroad business is a fair index of the business of the country. It tells the story of commercial and manufacturing conditions. These figures, therefore, simply confirm what the people know from unpleasant experience, that the country has passed through a period of extreme depression. They make the dial of the hard times gauge.
But there are encouraging signs. The railroad index is moving slowly but steadily the other way. Evidence of improvement are again found in the railroad returns. Reports of substantial increases come from several representative roads, notably the Milwaukee & St. Paul. In the report of the gross earnings of St. Louis lines last week six out of eleven roads showed increased earnings compared with the corresponding week of last year.
Indications strongly point to the turning of the tide.

THE GROWTH OF THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The growth of the Sunday Post-Dispatch in the favor of St. Louis business men as an advertising medium is shown by the following comparison of the amount of advertising in its issues for the first Sunday in March during the last four years: In 1892, 61 columns; in 1893, 72 columns; in 1894, 66 columns; in 1895, 82 columns.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Bate Refrigerator case disposes finally of one of the most important issues that has been brought before it since the civil war questions were adjudicated and one in which the people of the country are vitally interested.
Briefly, the decision is that when an American invention is patented first in a foreign country the American patent expires with the foreign patent. It throws open to public use the most important of the telephone patents under which the Bell company has maintained its monopoly; also the most valuable of Edison's patents on the incandescent lamps.

The effect of the decision should be to materially reduce the cost to the people of electric lighting and of the telephone service. This is certain to be the ultimate effect, but it will not be won without a fierce struggle. The Bell Telephone Co. has made millions, is making millions and has millions at command to protect its privileges. It has also the enormous advantage of possessing the exchanges, the circuits, the legislative and municipal grants under which it operates. It will take time and money to place any competitor in a position really to compete with it.

NEVERTHELESS THE BATE DECISION IS EPOCH-MAKING.

It means cheaper telephone service and cheaper electric lights. This is inevitable and cannot be long postponed.
The Legislature of Missouri will convict itself of bad principle and bad politics if it does not make a proper appropriation for the State University.
The House Committee on Appropriations proposes to give for maintenance \$31,608 less than the amount of accrued interest on the endowment fund appropriated for maintenance by the preceding General Assembly. This will mean the crippling of the University during the next biennial period.
The committee has provided small amounts for physical culture and libraries, but absolutely nothing for the further equipment of the laboratories of geology, chemistry, physics, electrical engineering, civil and mechanical engineering, biology and medicine. By the exercise of great care in their selection the University has obtained several strong men in science and technology, but they have been hampered by the lack of equipment, and they may retire from the University unless some provision is made for their departments.
The curators asked particularly for \$4,000 to bear the expense of a summer of teachers in order that the public school teachers of the State might attend the University free of cost in vacation to work in the laboratories of science and carry back with them mental enrichment for their schools. The committee has recommended nothing for the equipment of the science laboratories and nothing to aid the public school teachers in their use.
Neither Republicans or Democrats can afford to make such a record of false economy. The appropriations for the State University should be as liberal as the public revenues will permit.

THE ROOT OF MUNICIPAL EVILS.

In their analysis of the causes of the evils they discovered in our municipal government the Council Retrenchment Committee found negligence to be at the root of them. They charge that public interests are sacrificed to private and political interests whose representatives push them.
But why are legislators and officials, entrusted with the care of public interests, neglectful of their duty? Why do they permit the waste of public money and the sacrifice of the public welfare to personal ends? With whom does the final responsibility for extravagance and waste rest?
The answer is not difficult. When the Post-Dispatch attempted to interview prominent business men on the report of the Retrenchment Committee not one was found who had taken enough interest in the matter to read it. The citizens who form the bone and sinew of the city's commercial interests showed absolute indifference to the conduct of the government and to an important effort to remedy its worst evils.
Although a new House of Delegates and six members of the Council are to be

elected in April, it is safe to say that few business men will participate in the primaries, and that not more than one-half of all the business men in the city will take the trouble to vote. More than one-third of the voters in the city stay away from the polls at all elections.
Public indifference begets official negligence. If citizens care nothing about the conduct of the government, the government will be loose, extravagant and corrupt. When municipal affairs are neglected by the leading citizens, when party bosses are permitted to select public officials, it is idle to expect honest and efficient government and the guarding of public interests against the raids of lobbyists and professional politicians.
Government is always as bad as the voters will permit it to be. Watchful care of the public welfare cannot be expected of public officials when there is indifference on the part of those to whom they are responsible for their stewardship.

IN THE COURSE OF YESTERDAY'S DEBATE IN THE HOUSE, DINGLEY OF MAINE TROTTED OUT THE USUAL REPUBLICAN GOLD-BUG ARGUMENT THAT THE COINAGE OF SILVER AT A RATIO OF 16 TO 1 MEANS NOT Bimetallism but silver monometallism.

How is it that the coinage of silver in France at a ratio of 15 to 1 has not meant silver monometallism for that country? The silver coinage in France amounts to about \$36 per head for every man, woman and child in the country. Yet it is easily maintained at a parity with gold. If all the other nations used silver in their currency to the same extent as France there would not be enough silver to go around even at the ratio of 15 to 1.

THE CHARGE THAT THE PASSAGE OF THE SUGAR BOUNTY BILL WAS FACILITATED THROUGH THE HOUSE BY SHAMELESS TRIBEY WILL NOT SURPRISE THE PEOPLE. THE TIME AND THE BILL OFFERED A ST OCCASION FOR CORRUPTION.

Many members were about to retire to private life and the bill carried an enormous gift of public money to a few favored planters. It was an admirable boodle opportunity and a suitable climax to the disgraceful record of sugar legislation. This record is a striking exhibition of the influence of the bounty and privilege system on government.
Vice-President Stevenson shows his sense of the difficulty of saying something favorable of the Fifty-third Congress when he praises it for its extravagant naval appropriations. In view of the Treasury deficit and the inadequate revenues, the profligate appropriations for superfluous new ships was one of the most inexcusable offenses of which the Congress was guilty.

THE SENATE PROMPTLY VOTED DOWN THE MANDERSON AMENDMENT PROHIBITING THE EMPLOYMENT BY SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS OF THEIR WIVES AND CHILDREN AS PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

Keeping money in the family is as dear a senatorial privilege as dipping into sugar stocks.
The Council must take care that the street car fender bill is not added to the long list of examples of the superior influence on legislation of private over public interests. That measure should be sent to the House of Delegates in ample time to be made a law at this session.

THE FACT THAT NO EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS IS LIKELY IS A GREAT RELIEF TO THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

When the clumsy Republican elephant begins to "go round, go round," there may be more trouble in the new circus than there has been in the old one.
Not every Representative is so happily placed as Congressman Hatch, who returns to live among thoroughbred horses, thoroughbred cattle and thoroughbred people. And neither can every State be an Imperial Missouri.
If there is anything else the French nobility wants and doesn't happen to see, it should not hesitate to speak out. It is not the least bit of trouble for our American title hunters to show goods.
Mr. Addicks will be ungrateful if he does not have medals struck for the six faithful members of the Delaware Legislature who are resolved with him that Addicks or no one shall be Senator.

IF THE SILVER PARTY ELECTION DON CAMERON TO THE PRESIDENCY HE WILL UNDOUBTEDLY PLEDGE HIMSELF TO SEE TO IT THAT THE VIEW FROM HIS SIDE WINDOWS IS NOT OBSTRUCTED BY VULGAR THEATER BUILDINGS.

It appears that the President has been carrying Mr. Springer's gold bug conversion on credit. Now that Congress has adjourned Mr. Springer will expect an official settlement.
Ex-Speaker Reed called attention to his own humiliation and bitter recollection when he refused to vote for a resolution of thanks to Speaker Crisp.
Mr. Springer had no idea that Congress would wind up without laying out a "something equally as good" route for a certain Illinois statesman.
The Spanish Government may be depended upon for a prompt report of every disaster to the revolutionists.
If the Castellanos-Gould pair do not stick it will not be for lack of bonds, martial and other.
The Cleveland Cabinet could be wonderfully improved by a few more resignations.
Mr. Wilson's anti-trust views will be rather lonesome in the Cabinet.
The Greatest Evening Paper.
From the Steadville (Mo.) Democrat.
Col. Jones is far the greatest Democratic editor who has ever been at the head of a newspaper in Missouri, and there is no doubt but that he will sustain his well-earned reputation now that he is at the head of the greatest evening paper in the country.

WELL-MEN.

DAVID K. FERGUSON. David K. Ferguson was born in Pittsburg, Pa., in March, 1867, and came to St. Louis when 12 years of age, securing employment in an iron foundry. A few years later he went into the business on his own account, establishing the firm of Kingsland & Ferguson, and also became connected with the Vulcan Steel Works, of which he was President when it was absorbed by the St. Louis Car and Steel Co. In 1879 Mr. Ferguson was elected President of the Mechanics' Bank, and still remains at the head of that institution.

WOMEN OF NOTE.

Mlle. Rejane receives \$1,600 every time she plays, and her expenses are paid, besides which she is allowed a maid and dressmaker.
Princess Hadfield, C. P. Huntington's adopted daughter, is very fond of being photographed, a taste she has had from her infancy.
Mrs. Oscar Wilde continues to dress well enough to interest the women of two continents, but she does it in a fashionable, not in an aesthetic way.
Tadon Sugie is the name of a Japan young woman who has been studying in Wellesley College for three years, and who is now teaching in Osaka in a Christian school for girls.
Mrs. Scott, the widow of Judge Lucien Scott of Leavenworth, Kan., is the manager of her ranch in Texas, where she owns 25,000 acres of land, all fenced in, and surrounded by between 5,000 and 7,000 head of cattle.
Lady Randolph Churchill, it is not generally known, had conferred upon her by Queen Victoria some years ago the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, a distinction exceptional among women, and to be interpreted as a special mark of royal favor, albeit Lady Churchill often refrained from attending the court "functions" when it was her privilege and right to do so.

SIX LITTLE FANCIES.

Most men's jokes fall short owing to the stupidity of the interlocutor.—Athenian Globe.
The country is in great luck to get Congress and the Gould-Castellane wedding off its hands at the same time.—Chicago News.
A thoughtful observer remarks that there are two classes of people whom it is hard to convince against their will—women and men.—Youth's Companion.
Bibbbs: "What's the difference between gloves and policemen?" Slobbs: "Give it up." Bibbbs: "Well, gloves are usually on hand."—Philadelphia Record.
"I don't see for the life of me," said Mr. Smallwort, "why you should call it a sewing society, when you know that the most voracious of the tribe nibble up the back—Cincinnati Tribune.
Caller: "You must be terribly bored by office-seekers these days." The Mayor: "The real robes are the fellows who drop in to assure me that they don't want anything."—Puck.
The Mayor: "The real robes are the fellows who drop in to assure me that they don't want anything."—Puck.
Come Down.
From the Boston Globe.
Let England's colonies unite to bring pressure to bear in favor of bimetallism, the dignified and stately workshops of gold in London will make haste, like Davy Crockett's historic coon, to "come down."
The Suburbanite's Ode.
Written for the Post-Dispatch.
Come quickly unto me, O beautiful Spring, Unto our serene meadows the bright flowers bring.
Bring us bright sunshine and the soft falling rain
That grants us in Autumn our harvest of grain.
Bring us the sweet-scented bird that cheers
With his song the weary of the whole Summer.
And gladden our moments the whole Summer long;
Bring us the soft dew to make fragrant the bud;
Bring us—yes anything, but don't bring us more mud!
W. NELSON.

WHOLESALE GROCERS MOVE.

AN EXODUS FROM DOWN-TOWN STREETS TO THE CUPPLES' BLOCK.
Another upheaval of the wholesale grocery trade as to location will probably take place as soon as the magnificent building now being erected by the Cupples Real Estate Company is completed. In former years the wholesale grocers were all located on Second and Main streets, between Walnut street and the Cupples block, and about three years ago, one half of the largest firms moved into the Cupples block on Seventh, between Poplar and Spruce streets.
The new building or block into which almost all of the other large firms will move is now in course of erection, at Spruce, between Eighth and Ninth streets. This building, like the present Cupples block, is absolutely fireproof, is of stories high and has two cellars. The building is equipped with fast freight and passenger elevators and the shipping facilities are perfect in detail, the switches being located in the rear where cars are to be loaded direct from the warehouses.
While some difficulty has been found in getting the firms to move, yet it is said on good authority that the following now located on Main and Second streets, will occupy the buildings when completed: Jacob Furth Grocer Company, Pink, James & Glidewell, P. Smith & Son Grocer Company, James M. Houston Grocer Company, J. M. Armstrong & Co., and the Meeks West Grocer Company.

HAPPY SCHOOL DAYS.

BOYS INTENDED ENDING THEM BY SHOOTING A TRUANT OFFICER.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 5.—Joe Penny, a truant officer, has been at work during the week sending pupils to school. On Wednesday a father reported that he had found a pistol on his 11-year-old ward son. The child intended to shoot the truant officer, he said. It leaked out that the father had a pistol, and the boy was intended to shoot Penny if he tried to make them go to school.

SAVE UP THE STAGE.

JULIETTE DOWNS BECOMES THE WIFE OF DR. RUPERT BLUE.
CHICAGO, Ill., March 5.—An unexpected marriage, the termination of a romantic courtship, took place at St. Mary's Church last night. Miss Juliette Downs, who was at the McVickers Theater bills to play Marion de Lorme to Tragedian Keene, Richelieu last night, acted the part of bride instead, at the wedding. The groom was Dr. Rupert Blue, a surgeon in the United States Navy, stationed at San Francisco. Miss Downs is the only daughter of P. T. Downs, manager of the Gulf Railway in Texas, and Dr. Blue during her vacation spent at her home in Galveston last summer. Miss Downs is a petite brunette, aged 18. Her desire to appear on the stage was much opposed by her parents and her mother came here to try to induce her to leave the stage and to marry Dr. Blue. The couple were married last night at St. Mary's, where Dr. Blue's post will be during the next three years.

REV. MR. HENRY EXCITED.

HE REPLIES IN HIS OWN WAY TO A REPORT ABOUT HIS WORK.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 5.—"It is one of the blackest things that was ever conceived in hell," exclaimed Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, excitedly, while addressing the members of the Baptist Ministers' Association. As Mr. Henry leaves here for Chicago next morning to assume the pastorate of the La Salle Avenue Church, he was requested to make a farewell speech to the brethren with whom he has labored for the past five years. He had been reviewing his work in this city, and when he came to his connection with the A. J. A. he said with intense emotion: "Brethren, I do not think the outside work against Romanism that I have engaged in during the last twelve months has demoralized me or been detrimental to my church. The reports circulated about my congregation's dwindling and the membership decreasing on account of my outside work is false."

MISS IDA WELLS INDIGNANT.

WAS ELECTED FROM A MEETING OF METHODIST MINISTERS.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 5.—At a meeting of Methodist ministers Miss Ida Wells, the negro who is crusading against the lynching of negroes in the South, was elected to assume the pastorate of the La Salle Avenue Church, he was requested to make a farewell speech to the brethren with whom he has labored for the past five years. He had been reviewing his work in this city, and when he came to his connection with the A. J. A. he said with intense emotion: "Brethren, I do not think the outside work against Romanism that I have engaged in during the last twelve months has demoralized me or been detrimental to my church. The reports circulated about my congregation's dwindling and the membership decreasing on account of my outside work is false."

BY HIS LITTLE SISTER.

ANDREW SALVINAKI WAS SAVED FROM A WATERY GRAVE.
HACKENSACK, N. J., March 5.—Andrew Salvinaki, 19 years of age, while skating on the Hackensack River, broke through the ice and disappeared in ten feet of water. His sister, Mary, 7 years old, grabbed his coat collar when he came up and held on until help arrived and the boy was dragged from the water. The mother stood paralyzed with fright on the bank.

THE GOLD CRAZE OF.

PACIFIC COAST MINERS RUSHING TO THE YUKON FIELDS.
PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., March 5.—The steamship Willapa has left her initial trip for Alaska with a full cargo of passengers and baggage. Every steamer going north is loaded down with miners and adventurers rushing to the Yukon gold fields.

THE END OF THE SESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST-DISPATCH.
I take the liberty to pen a few lines to you regarding the condition of our streets at the intersection of Grand and Gravois avenues, and to say it is a terrible thing to see it in this condition.
The Grand Avenue Railroad Co. at this point have left a space of 100 feet or more, also the curve connecting it with the Gravois street bridge. The Gravois street bridge is full of water to the depth of 25 inches, which isn't just the thing for a bridge to be in. The water is so deep that it is impossible to pass along the south side of Gravois until their continued passage has put it in a terrible condition and to look out of your door and see the wheels of a wagon down to the hub is not at all unusual. These wagons had to unload here this morning, the teams being unable to pull them out, and the water broke in the attempt. I ask, must we submit to this at the pleasure of John Brown? Is there no way out of this? There is talk among the citizens of tearing up the entire track for their anger is at fever heat, and I can promise you there is going to be trouble and lots of it, too, as the motormen and conductors are as in-

CONGRESS IS NOW OFF OF HIS HANDS.

THE LOBBYIST.
Written for the Post-Dispatch.
The voice that once through Congress' halls
The cause of bode and dread
Is now as mute as masoned walls—
That voice, though, isn't dead!

WASH AND DRESS.

Another upheaval of the wholesale grocery trade as to location will probably take place as soon as the magnificent building now being erected by the Cupples Real Estate Company is completed. In former years the wholesale grocers were all located on Second and Main streets, between Walnut street and the Cupples block, and about three years ago, one half of the largest firms moved into the Cupples block on Seventh, between Poplar and Spruce streets.
The new building or block into which almost all of the other large firms will move is now in course of erection, at Spruce, between Eighth and Ninth streets. This building, like the present Cupples block, is absolutely fireproof, is of stories high and has two cellars. The building is equipped with fast freight and passenger elevators and the shipping facilities are perfect in detail, the switches being located in the rear where cars are to be loaded direct from the warehouses.
While some difficulty has been found in getting the firms to move, yet it is said on good authority that the following now located on Main and Second streets, will occupy the buildings when completed: Jacob Furth Grocer Company, Pink, James & Glidewell, P. Smith & Son Grocer Company, James M. Houston Grocer Company, J. M. Armstrong & Co., and the Meeks West Grocer Company.

FASHIONABLE EVENING GOWNS.

Baby Naming as an Occupation.
The new occupations of women breadwinners are always attracting attention, but the strangest yet known is that of an English woman, who, for a consideration, furnishes appropriate names for children. She proclaims in the newspapers her willingness to select for the modest sum of twenty-five cents, a suitable name for any baby of high or low estate. All that the proud parents have to do, who wish to take advantage of her professional assistance, is to forward, with the requisite fee, such particulars as to their position in life, temperament, color of the baby's eyes, the month of its birth, and one or two more of like import, and by return mail the applicant will receive a name, which, it is stated, is warranted to give satisfaction.
Use Your Full Name.
In the customary marking of undergarments with indelible ink it would be but more trouble to use the full name instead of initials, and on outer garments a convenient place should be selected—say the inside of the collar-band or the edge of the sleeve—where the full name could be placed.
Scrambled Eggs.
Take a small piece of butter and a little cream; warm in a frying pan. Break six eggs in it and stir until slightly cooked. Serve hot.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Authorship of the "Devil's Deputy."
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
In my communication to the Post-Dispatch in regard to the real authorship of "The Devil's Deputy" you published Sunday an answer from Mr. Wilson and yesterday another one from Mr. Canby, his manager. The editor claims that the author is a right law between France and America, there is nothing to prevent anyone from translating a French play and using it in this country. That there are no laws against piracy is unfortunately true. But this does not make the practice more honorable, and personally, I know a few men whom the thousands of dollars of which Mr. Wilson boasts could not induce to sign a libretto that they have not written. As for the music, I say that if the music is the work of Mr. Wilson, anybody knowing both music and singer will deem the reverse of the music of the "Devil's Deputy" is not that of "Baldie" it is wonderfully like it.
I am happy to learn that the French authors receive from him adequate thanks for their work. But a few scoundrels will just wonder why Mr. Canby insists on misappelling the names of parties whom he has recently signed important contracts, especially in view of the fact that Mr. Wilson—of whom I have heard so much—has failed to bring this clinching proof of good faith in his defense.
Be that as it may, I still maintain that money can buy for no one the right to sign another man's work. Bougreau could not sell me the right to use one of his pictures, and palm it off on the public as my own. The charge of impertinence astonishes me. I thought my language had been rather mild under the circumstances. A man who is deceived into a play-house with the promise that he will be shown a new opera, and then is treated to an ill-ventured chestnut, has no right to be angry. Verily I have sometimes called "fakirs" persons guilty of lesser frauds.
H. W. DUMAY.
St. Louis, Mo., March 4.

THE "THIRD HOUSE."

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
Your article and editorial on the lobby at Jefferson City and its power should be read with care by every one. The remedy for plutocratic control of the Government, you truly say, "lies in the vigilance which marks for swift and certain punishment the men who betray their trust." I wish the Democratic party would advance to the point where it would see that the best possible way to meet such a situation is by making it possible for the voters to promptly recall such legislators as they no longer have confidence in. As long as a legislator knows he cannot be disturbed till the end of his term, he will snap his fingers at the voter. He feels that by the end of his term "the thing will have blown over," and perhaps enough other voters have come in from other sections of the country to make his re-election possible.
St. Louis, March 5.

A DISGRACEFUL STREET CORNER.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

READER—A hotel is correct.
FINN—Inquire of some jeweler.
M. P.—Inquire at the Health Commissioner's office.
HONORABLE—A straight flush is higher than four of a kind.
A. Z.—We are not aware of any particular city being frequented by divorcees.
POKER—A straight flush runs, ace, deuce, etc., is higher than one running ace, deuce, etc.
BOMBARDIER—A domestic life insurance company should be consulted. Inquire of some agent.
CONGRATULATE—We cannot give you any specific instructions about obtaining a position on the police force.
S. J. P.—The Marine Band of Washington is under the leadership of Louis. They gave concerts here about four years ago.
REGULAR SUBSCRIBER—A man who has not cut out his wife of the divorcee list by making a will, his may, however, cut any of his children.

BATTLESIPS IMPOVERISH THE TOLLERS.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
The correspondent signing himself "Another Wage Worker" takes me to task for claiming that the building of battle ships is wrong to the extent of making money under present conditions. I am a reader of labor journals and happen to know that intelligent labor leaders agree with me. While it is true that the building of a battle ship makes work for the time for a number of men, these very men and their fellows in other trades have to pay in increased taxation the cost of the ship. The ship is a burden upon something useful, for which there is a constant demand, I refuse to see any really useful work being done. But Mr. Wage Worker, No. 2, we could all start another Tower of Babel in order to "make work." Do you want to?
St. Louis, March 2. WAGE WORKER.

THE TAX ON BACHELORS.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
I read in your last evening's edition that "a tax on bachelors' plates should be laid in order to make them more willing to marry." What disposition is to be made of this tax? Will they give it to the old maids, so that they can marry a man and then support him?
We three are anxious to know.
THREE LITTLE MAIDS FROM SCHOOL.
St. Louis, March 2.

RICH GIRLS AND THEIR FIANCEES.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
I am sorry that "Spectator" should manifest so much ignorance in his editorial on the marriage of Miss Gould to a foreign nobleman. I am no more in love with the plutocratic or aristocratic system than he is, but I am sure it is our duty to carefully distinguish between men and their environment. I say that you can not help being rich and pretty, and I add that Camellians are as much a creature of his environment as the "Spectator" of that. Anyway, marriages should be judged apart from material considerations. The man who marries a Camellian and he loves her, that is the main thing. It will inevitably lead to universal bloodshed if we nurse the "Spectator" of "Spectator."
St. Louis, March 3. FAIR PLAY.

BUILDERS' LICENSE NOT INDORSED.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
A few days ago an item appeared in the columns of the Post-Dispatch from the City Hall, in which it was stated that the bill now before the City Council requiring contractors to pay a license of \$100 per annum was gotten up by the Builders' Exchange, and introduced in the Municipal Assembly. I desire to correct that statement and say that at a meeting of the Builders' Exchange, held to consider that same bill, a motion was made to inform the bill to the motion being put to a vote, it was declared lost; so that the exchange does not indorse the bill.
RICHARD WALSH,
Secretary of the Builders' Exchange.
St. Louis, March 4.

Saunders & Vandenberg's Bazaar
DRY GOODS CO.

MARCH FASHIONS.

FOR HER PURSE.

Miss Prudie Stone's Desperate
Combat With Highwayman.

FOUR DOLLARS AT STAKE.

Although She Screamed, No Help Came
and the Brave Girl Sank to
the Ground Exhausted.

The opening of the spring millinery season has brought into the city a multitude of girls, who, for several months, will be engaged at trimming bonnets in the big millinery establishments on Washington avenue. Among the young women to arrive recently were Miss Prudie Stone and Miss Belle Schmitt. They took rooms at the Woman's Christian Home on Washington avenue, near Eighteenth street, and went to work. The manager of the home, Miss Mary Lane, at this time of the year in the house as there is a great rush of business and last night it was dark before Miss Stone and her companion were released from duty. They started home together, not thinking of trouble, as night had hardly fallen and the streets were yet filled with people. Their way led them straight to the Washington avenue and they chatted and talked shop in the most unconcerned manner, until they reached Seventeenth street. Here they noticed an evil-looking fellow crouching towards them and as he drew closer they instinctively strank toward the iron fence on the inside of the walk. Miss Stone was next the street and in her hand as is the custom of all women, she carried her pocketbook. When the stranger drew up abreast of them he made a quick motion at the pocketbook and his hand closed over the slender fingers of Miss Stone.

DISPERSE THE FUGGLE.
Very naturally she screamed and her companion assisted her with all the power of her lungs, but the highwayman was seemingly too desperate to mind the shrill alarm. He clung to the pocket book and tugged violently to get it away, bruising the girl's tender hand by his superior strength. But, although badly frightened, Miss Stone clutched her wealth like grim death. That pocketbook contained \$4 and she didn't propose to lose it if there was any way to prevent it, so she struggled with might and main until from fright and exhaustion she stumbled and fell to the sidewalk. Then she was obliged to let go her grasp on the purse and the robber, finding the coveted treasure in his hand, fled like a scared dog up the street.

All this happened in a great deal shorter space of time than it takes to tell it. When persons who heard the screams of the frightened girl came running to their assistance the man was gone, and the girls were on their feet straightening their hats and rather inclined to laugh over the experience. Beyond having a hand slightly bruised, Miss Stone was none the worse off and as soon as she got her breath back she went on her way.

When she reached the Woman's Christian Home she had entirely recovered her equanimity and decided to say nothing about what had happened for fear of alarming the rest of the roomers in the house. The robber is described as being short and slightly built and very poorly dressed. Beyond this, however, there is no clue and there is little prospect of Miss Stone getting back any of her money, to retain which she made so plucky a fight.

This part of Washington avenue was last winter the scene of at least a number of hold-ups, but this year no such bold attempt as this one has yet been reported.

SAM JONES' TALK.

The Revivalist's Morning Sermon at
First M. E. Church.

Sam Jones held his second morning meeting at the First M. E. Church, South, this morning with a packed house. His subject was the same as on Monday, "Prayer." He took up the "Conditions of Prayer," this morning, and for an hour held his audience well.

Some extracts from the address are as follows:

"One trouble with most of us who are supposed to be religious is that we are everlastingly looking at the promises God makes and are hanging around to see if he has fulfilled them without acting." "Religion is nothing more than sanctified business." "A fellow that feels good when he has not done good has a screw loose." "I have heard of many a merchant being broken up by the little boy who will tell you that God knows who to trust. He will never bankrupt heaven."

"A religion that makes you pay your debts, go to church and treat your wife and children right, I don't want any of it."

"Ames' deserve a great deal more credit when you do say it than those who love to say it."

"A fellow has as much religion as he wants. There is not a man here who is not all he wants, or in other words, all he has room for."

"Some people think it is wrong to laugh at meetings. I feel sorry for them. When I go home and see my son, Bob, looking solemn I know that he is either sick or he has been doing wrong and I either lick him or I don't on the spot."

"Tread softly, old fellow. You are among the dead."

"I despise those cold phlegmatic women whose hands are as chilly as I have just as soon shake a dead fish's tail."

"I want to meet cold people in heaven, but I don't want to meet them until they have been there a month and have been thawed out."

"The average member of the church thinks the church belongs to him and not to the church."

"Some fellows say they belong to the Methodist Church because they vote in it."

"Most of us are willing to make sacrifices for God, like the little boy who was willing to do without mackerel during Lent, because he did not like mackerel."

"The services will be held during the week, as usual, in the morning at the First M. E. Church, in the afternoon at the Third Baptist Church, and in the evening in Music Hall."

"A man to be the biggest fool that ever lived in St. Louis is a dandy."

"An American girl is a princess now. I hope she will turn out better than a great many others that went that way."

"I grant you that these half-nude forms that dance round the footlights of the theaters have an attraction for bald heads."

"Whatever a fellow 'rathers' he is going to do. A fellow follows his 'rathers' as the cow's tail follows the cow. They're both in the procession. The tail belongs to the cow, and the fellow belongs to his 'rathers'."

"A woman is going to do what she'd rather if a woman would rather play cards than attend a prayer meeting, she'll be found round the card table, even if it costs her the 'leading' member of the church, as the old dandy called her."

"The gait the fellow is hitting determines the obstacles in his way. I can take a slow poky horse in a day and start him up and down Olive street and he will have to turn around for everything that comes across. It's a fact. The newsboys would make me jump around to keep from hitting them with my slow, poky old team. It is my business to keep out of the way. I can take Nancy Hanks, lightning the reins and to down the street, and the whole city will roost on the sidewalk and let me go by."

"Give me the fellow who will not do wrong because it is wrong; turn such a man loose in St. Louis and you will have a good citizen."

"Whether he be in heaven or hell, the difference between the Methodists and Presbyterians is about this: A Methodist knows he has got religion, and he is all the time that he will lose it, a Presbyterian knows he can't lose it, but he hasn't got it, and both are working."

Glove Department.

We have to-day in reserve about 30 dozens

PORTER, PAUL & COMPANY'S

Genuine Kid Gloves,

in Pique and Plain.

These were reserved from our Special \$1.10

Sale of last week.

The Kid, Cut and Finish are precisely the

same as our regular \$1.75

\$2.00 Gloves.

that we carry in stock.

The Only Difference, at this price, we do not

fit or guarantee.

We will close the remaining 30

DOZENS

AT 50 CENTS PER PAIR.

Only at Retail.

These are not remnants of an old stock that

have remained in country stores

unsold.

but goods that have been made within the

last six months, fresh and elastic.

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Cloak Department.

Complete Stock of

LADIES' SPRING WRAPS.

Which Comprise

Low, Medium and up to the Finest Manufactured.

First we most particularly desire to Call Attention

to a collection of

